INTEREST CENTRED IN THE FOUR SLOOPS. TALK ABOUT TUESDAY'S RESULT-THE MAYFLOWER MUCH ADMIRED.

The second of the great regattas, that of the New-York Yacht Ciub, takes place to-day. In this regatta the four big sloops will for the first time be brought together and the new Boston beauty, the Mayflower will have a chance to show what she can do. The entries are

As Ionowa:	
KEEL SCHOONERS. Sailing 1	ength
Yecht, 1 I ameries C. H. Colt. 1 Chima W. F. Weld Bepatela Wright Duryea Fortuna B. S. Hover Segrana H. W. Collender	97.06
CONTREDICADO SCHOONERS.	**************************************
Montank Jehn E. Brooks	94.06
ATTHER CLASS SLOOPS.	
Atlantic William Zierfer Trischia A. Cass Candeld Paritan Magnower Charles J. Payne	86.31 81.15 81.85
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.	
Gracie	71.62 71.45 67.70 66.69 57.50
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.	
Vivid	55,15
Paghae J. Rogers Maxwell	49.54
FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS,	
Feperito B. E. Hartsborne	#1-04-11-1
Among the schoopers the Danutiess is not expect	ed to

do much, as her sailing breeze is a hurricane. If there is a good stiff breeze the Gitana will probably come in first; if the wind is light the Grayling. The Ruth and Moniank will not be far bonind, however. Among the four big sloops everybody has probably picked out the winner and everybody knows as much about it as anybody else. The Gracie, Thetis and Fanny are going to have a hard struggle in their class. If the Fanny is properly sailed she will probably be the winner. After the magnificent manner in which the cutter Clara sailed on Tuesday-and the day was anything but a cutter day-there is not much doubt that she will be the winner in her class. She will have on board the best Corinthian yachting talent in America-that is, the old Oriva crew, among them C. Smith Lee and Robert Cornell. The Bertis is expected to win in her class. Beside the regular prizes the club offers a special prize for keel schooners. Yachts entered for this prize are debarred from competing for the The course will be from off Owl's Head at Bay Ridge

to and around Buoy No. 819 on the Southwest Spit. thence around Buoy No. 5, off the point of Sandy Hook, and out around the Sandy Hook Light-Returning, the yachts will finish at Buoy No. 15 outside the Narrows. The Luckenbach will be the judges' boat, and the fron steamboat Taurus will carry the club members and other guests over the course. The Maythower was on the serew dock at the foot of Pike-st. yesterday preparing for to-day's race. Workmen were busy rubbing her bottom with fine emery pa-

per and they polished it until it was as smooth as glass. Ail day long a steady stream of visitors came and went from the dock. No one had anything except praise for the beautiful boat. She looked like the Puritan out of water, but instead of that impression of power which the Paritan gave there was an air of delicacy and fineness in the model. She was put into the water at high tide in the evening and towed down to Hay Bridge to wait for this morning's contest.

If there is wind enough to-day the race will be one of the heat that has been sailed over the New-York Club course for years.

The entries for the Seawanhaka regatta on Saturday are all in and are as follows:

Schooners. Ruth. First Class Sloops and Cutters. Priscilla, Second Cluss. Becouin. Gracio. Third Class. Cinderella. Deejiva. Dapane. Fourth Class. Rival.
Fifth Class. faienlt. Nomail. Cuprit Fay.

The committees of this race have already been published. When the three regatts are over and saturday night shall give rest to thred yachtsmen with the prospect of all day Sunday for further recuperation, it will begin to be definitely settled in the rounds of nantical experts which will be the best boat of the four big shoops to defend the America's Cup against the Gaiatea. That is, unless to-day's race and the race of Saturday prove to be drifting matches. The races for the cup will be sailed in the fall when the winds are apt to blow more than they do at this season of the year. The boat selected will have to be one that is a good heavy weather boat and can beat the Galatea in her own weather, which is strong winds and rouch seas, for it is not at all likely that the experience of last year, when several attempts to sail the international races failed for lack of wind, will be repeated this fail.

International races failed for lack of wind, will be repeated this fail.

The lecining among yachtsmen yesterday in regard to Theseling's race was mingled and mixed. The lecinonade in which the devotees of each of the three big sloops drank to their idol had a drop of wormwood in it. The Priscilla men were jubinant over the victory of the iron sloop, but sorrowini because she drifted over the line at the Busha. Among the Atlantic yachtsmen a cheerful Eadness prevaled. They had beaten the Puritan's admirers were perhaps, the happiest of ail, though the white sloop did come last of the three. The Puritan's admirers were perhaps, the happiest of ail, though the white sloop did tome last of the three. The fact that on the reach out from Busy No. 8 to the Sectiand Lightship—the only time they yachts really had a good breeze—the Puritan greatly increased her lead, and the fact that on the run in from the Sandy Hook Lightship the Poritan picked up the Atlantic and only fell astern again when the wind began to die out at the Romer Beacon were sufficient proof to their minds that she was the best boat, and only suffered defeat by an accident. They smiled "a smile screw dock yesterday, and are as confident that they will yet sweep the seas with the two white shoops as they were before the race of Tuceday. The race to-slay will be started at as near 11 o'clock as

day, and are as connected as they were because seas with the two white sloops as they were because are as the race of The start of the started at as near 11 o'clock as the race to-day will be started at a second at the race to-day will be started at as near 11 o'clock as the race to-day will be started at as near 11 o'clock as the race to-day will be started at as near 11 o'clock as the race to-day will be started at as near 11 o'clock as the race to-day will be started at as near the race to-day will be started at a second at the race to-day will be started The race to-day will be started at as near 11 o'clock as possible. The Regatta Committee, who will have charge of it are, E. E. Chase, F. T. Robinson and A. M. Cohoon. The wonderroi steam yeach Stiletto arrived here at 6:20 o'clock last evening from Bristol. R. L. and will go through her aquatic gymnastics at the race to-day. This season the Stiletto is painted lead-color all over with a black smoke-stack. Sing goes so fast and is so heartly the color of the water that she looks like a wave rushing with great rapidity over the surface of the sea.

ENTRIES FOR SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

The Dwyers are almost sure to win two stakes at Sneepshead Bay to-day, the Cup with Miss Wantford and the Paddock Stakes with Tremont. No doubt Troubadour will run well for the Cup, but in spite of his great race for the Suburban he cannot be exof his great race for the Shouldan he cannot be equar-pected to beat Miss Woodford at a mile and three-quar-ters. He will probably run second.

Lizzie Kreps should run second to Tremont in the Pad-

Cock Stakes.

Fandaia has been doing so well this year that she should win the Mermaid Stakes, though the distance, 1½ miles, will suit Charity and Biggonet much better than did the mile and a haif in the Ladies' Stakes at Jerome Park. Charity will probably run second to Ban-

data.

Dry Monopole should win the first race with Brambleton second.

Though Bersan ran badly on the grass in the Coney Island stakes he will probably win the handicap at 1 3-16 miles, which will be run on the turn and Goano

d. uid win the selling race, Valet second. FIRST RACE-PURSE \$500, SPECIAL WEIGHTS, 78 MILE.

FIRST RACEF	CHSE SOUC, 2	LEGIAL MEIGH	TO' STITE
Name. Markrand Heroert Alcinera Orlango	due Westald	Name 4	ne. Weight.
Name.	age. meagning	Dent and Dro	9 07
Markiand	. 6 120	ROCK and Rye	2 107
Heroert	. a 120 i	grambleton	2 292
Alcinora.	4 11811	Dry Monopole	3 107
Orlango	. 4 117		
ENGLISH MACE	PARTICIPE ST	KES, TWO-YEA	R-OLDS. &
BECOMD HACE-			
	MILI		
Conser	Name	Sire. Virgil	Weight
Daniel Brothers	Transport	Virgil	112
The Act Dispinate		a Character	112
Mr. 1 Ivinuston	Lackawanu	a Glenvlg	119
	tiate Olone	(UM.)	200
W. M. Conner	La Juive	Mortener	100
THIRD	RACE-HANDIO	AP, 1 3-16 MILE	65.
Name. Betsail Tel: Looker. Ges, Monroe Gesno 1est Linest	toe Weight	Name A	ge. Weight.
Activities.	The state of the s	Parcetta of Street	4 107
Part State	2 41015	Cant Chick	i 105
Yen Booker	* ****	LICCIBO TIT	5 103
B-n. Monroe	- M	Ownatian III	3 90
Councillo	. 4 109 2	Horney	3 80
1est	4 107/2	mphire	4 90
Linest	. 4 107.1	Wheatly	3 90
FOURTH RA	CE-CONEY IS	LAND CUP, 14 1	IILES.
frener. F. Geblard			
25 42 (20) mad	Lore	Kolos.	a 123
F. Crementu.		Downto weetland	4 120
H. J. Wood ord	Darnum	Bobine Sections	4 177
H. J. Wood ord.	II out bad out	Listron	6 118
TIME OF DESCRIPTION		Mar States	
EIFTH RACE-M.	ERMAID STAKE	ES, THREE-YEA	S-OLD File
	1.118, 148	MILES.	
	Act of the Party	PER	

SIXTH RACE-SELLING, 1 MILE.

Weight, Name,
107 Adonia
107 Banana
104 Whiteig
108 Edgehed
108 Bossie B.
107

WINNERS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 16 .- The weather to-day was warm and threatening. A heavy rain fell after the second race. The track was slow and the attendance moderate. The first race—1's miles—was won by Jim Nave, Listand second, John Sullivan third. Time, 2:94 Grimaity was winner of the second race—114 miles. May Lady was second. Buchanan third. Time, 2:14%. The Street Railway Stakes-13 miles-were captured

by The Reurbon, with Sir Joseph second. Time, 2:30%,
Pearl Jennings won the Gas Companies' Stakes—1 is
niles. Garland was second, Joquita third. Time, 2:05%,
The fifth race—14 mites—was won by John A., Burr
Oak Second. Time, 2:25.

NEW-YORKS IGNOMINIOUSLY BEATEN. PHILADELPHIANS WIN IN THE FIRST INNING -BROOKLYNS BEATEN BY METS.

Friends of the sugar coated local League club licked to the Polo Grounds in goodly numbers yes-terday to see the battle with the bats between the New-York and Philadelphia clubs. About 2,500 people waded through Harlem's dusty laues to witness the game and, after seeing the Quakers down the Giants, walked backed again convinced that the Giants have dwindled into the most insignificant of midgets. The Philadelphia men, undaunted by their dereat of Tuesday, went to work with a will yesterday and virtually won the game in the opening inning. The veterah manager, "Herry Wright, was bloomingly radiant, while Manager Mutrie was downeast and sad. Welch pitched with less effect than Ferguson. Several brilliant plays kept the on-lookers deeply interested, notably the line double play of Irwin the seventh inning and the great running esteh of O'Rourke in the third inning. Gerhardt played a good game in the field and Andrews and Eastian handled the bat with effect.

The Polladelphia men began to score in the first inning, making three tailles. Andrews drave the ball safely, but was forced out by Wood. The latter went to second on McGuire went to third on a wild throw by Ewing and scored on an error by O'Rourke. Ferguson scored on a bit by Fergar and scored on an error by O'Rourke. Ferguson scored on a bit by Farrar. In the second inning the visiting players increased their lead by one more run. Irwin secured first on called balls and scored on a intere-bagger to right field by Bastian. The New-York team scored two were out, went to third on a bit to right field by Bastian. The New-York team scored two were out, went to third on a bit to right field by Ward and scored on a wild throw in by McGuire. The score was: Philadelphia men, undaunted by their dereat of Thes-

New-York. | r. 15 no a. c. | Philadelphia, | r. 15 po | a. c. C'Boarke, i c. 0 1 3 0 1 Anarexa c f. 0 2 0 0 Connot, ib... 0 0 4 0 0 | Wood if ... 1 1 3 0 Ewing. c 1 1 0 5 1 Marvey, 3b 0 1 2 3 0 Ward, as 0 1 5 1 Mediure, r f. 1 1 1 1 Eschardson i i 0 0 1 0 0 Ferrauson, p 1 1 1 2 Eschardson i 1 1 1 0 Farrar, b... 0 1 10 0 Esterork, 3b... 0 1 1 0 0 Farrar, b... 0 1 10 0 Esterork, 3b... 0 1 1 0 0 Farrar, b... 0 2 3 4 Gerhardt, 2b... 0 0 3 3 0 Clements, c... 0 0 3 2 Total 1 6.24 16 3. Total 4 9.27 19 4 Philadelphia. 6. First base by errors. New York. 6: Philadelphia. 6. First base by errors. New York. 6: Philadelphia. 1. First base on balls by errors. 1. 1 Philadelphia. 6. Struck ont - New York. 2: Philadelphia. 6. Three-base bits—Lastina. 1. Total base bits—New York. 6: Philadelphia. 6. Dable phys.-liwin and Fairar, terhardt and Connor. Umpire—Mr. York. Time

About 2,200 people witnessed the game at Washing-Anont 2.20 people when the Brooklyn and Metropolitan nines. The Metropolitans out-played their opponents at every point and won their fifth consecutive game with case. Lynch pitched in fine form and was well supported. The score was:

Brooklyn. | r 15 po a | e Metropolitan. r 15 po . Beinschlager declared out for obstructing fielder.

CROWDS TO SEE THE CHICAGO-DETROIT GAME. CHICAGO, June 16 .- A delegation of possibly 200 admirers of the Chicago Ball Club will leave here on Friday night to witness the game with the Detroit club, which will occur in that city on Saturday, and at cinb, which will occur in that city on saturaly, and which there promises to be an unusually large attendance. The railways centring in Detroit have offered special rates, and the Michigan Central management here state that they are actually in a quandary as to whether they will be able to farmish cars in sufficient numbers to accommodate those desiring to attend from adjoining cities.

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES. DETROIT. June 16.-To-day's game between the Detroit and Kansas City clubs was finely contested and interesting. The home club won the game in the last half of the ninth inning. The score was as follows: Kansas City...... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 - 8

Base Ints-Kansas City, 5: Letroit, 8. Errors-Kansas City, 9: Letroit, 7. Pitchers-Weidman and Baldwin Umpire-Mr. Gafney.

Boston, June 16.—The Boston and Washington Cubs played a close but poorly contested game to-lay, which the home cub won. Both nines fielded poorly. The score was as follows:

Blase hits-Boston, S. Washington, 6. Errors-Boston, 9; Washington, 13. Pitchers-Buffinion and Shaw, Umpire-BALTIMORE, June 16.-The Baltimore and Athletic clubs played a drawn game to-day before a good sized crowd. The match had to be stopped at the ending of the eleventh runing on account of darkness. The score

Base hits Baltimore, 5: Athletic, 11. Errors Baltimore, 3: Athletic, 5: Fitchers Henderson and Atkinson. Umpire-Mr. Valentine.
Sr. Louis, June 16.—The game to-day between the St.

Louis and Pittsburg clubs was one of the best contested of the season. The home nine scored the only run of the game in the ninth inning. The score was:

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Puttsburg, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Puttsburg, 2: Putchers—Foutz and Galvin, Umpire—Mr. Bradley. Bradey.

The scheduled game at Chicago between the Chicago and St. Louis chibs was postponed owing to rain.

LAWN TENNIS AT MOUNTAIN STATION.

Among the many important lawn tennis

ournaments which take place around New-York at this season perhaps none is of such a brilliant social order as the annual tournament at Mountain Station, N. J., of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, which began yesterday. As usual, a large number of pretty girls were present. while the carriage drive was througed throughout the afternoon with gay equipages. Tea was served in a tent presided over by Mrs. Brown, and among other people ow, Willis, Bowers, Howes, Hare, Hitch, Curtis, Robinson, Colby, Criss, Wilmerding, Dickinson, Stewart, Thayre, Taintor, Benedict, Russell, Bowens, Norwool, Eradshaw, Hall, Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. O Teall, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Criss, Mrs. Starry, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. H. Parrish, Mrs. W. P. Williams, Mrs. P. Bigelow, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Robinson.

The score was as follows: Singles First Kound-G. Notmen, Brooklyn, beat R. C. Singles—First Evente—G. Notmen, Brooslyn, beat E. C. Sands, 6-3, 6-1.
B. H. Warburton, Philadelphia, beat W. H. Browning, West-frester, 6-1, 6-2, beat A. Kyrn, London, 6-2, 6-5, V. G. Hall, Hastings, beat A. Kyrn, London, 6-2, 6-5, W. E. Glyn, St. George, beat J. A. Ryerson, New York, 6-3. Watson, Grange, won by default from A. G. Thomp-hiladelphta, and E. P. McMullen also from R. J. Cross, exercal byes were played off in the second round, and hound—M. S. Paton, St. George, heat W. S. Eaton, Orange, 6-1, 6-5. C. J. Poet, jr., Brooklyn, bent J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia, Slocum, St. George, beat R. L, Cutting, Westchester, H. V. Berry, Washington, beat S. Appleton, Orange, 6-1, R. L. Beckman, St. George, beat C. B. Davis, Orange, 6-2,

Third Round Slocum beat Post, 6-0, 6-2.
Beckman beat Berry, 6-1, 6-5. Bockman beat Herry, 6-1, 6-5, 6-6, 0-9, 0-2.
Bockman beat Herry, 6-1, 6-5, 6-6, 10-4, Several more sets in the third and fourth rounds are to be played.

Bould's -First Rewnd -S, Appleton and W. E. Raton beat J. W. Budde and C. J. Mason, 4-3, 6-2.

Messis. Cross and Van Rensselaer, scorers.

LACROSSE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A lacrosse match was played at the St. George Ground, Staten Island, yesterday between the New York Juniors and the Ticonderogas of Staten Island for the jun for championship of the Metropolitan Lacrosse Associa-tion, in which the former were victorious by four goals to two. The first, second, third and fourth were obtained for New-York by shots of S. S. Caspin in six minutes, P. Johnson in ten minutes, C. H. Sears in five minutes and P. Johnson in haif a minute. The first and sixth were gained for the Teonderogas by E. Paret in ten minutes and E. Mullaney in twenty minutes.

INSPECTOR EYENES AS AN AUTHOR

INSPECTOR ETRNES AS AN AUTHOR.

Speculation is rife at Police Headquarters about Inspector Bytnes's forthcoming book. It is said that a cut of the "Ablermanic Gate" will adorn the title page, and that a special artist is now in Montreal making sketches to linustrate the volume. The Inspector himself will say little about the book, and shakes his head when asked about the Ablermanic festure. The formal consent of the Board of Police Commissioners to the publication of the book having been asked and obtained, as an act of official courtesy, the work of getting out the volume, for which all the material has been prepared, will shortly begin. It will be published in the late fall. It is not a book of fictions and adventure, as one might think, but a work of reference. The record, description and practices of every professional criminal will be given, with a picture of the rascal from the Roguer's Galiery.

MP. BLAINE VISITS HIS FUBLISHERS.

MP. BLAINE VISITS HIS PUBLISHERS.
From The Norwich (Conn.) Buildin.
The Hon. James G. Blaine, of Augusta, Mc.,

The Hon. James G. Blaine, of Augusta, Mc., arrived in this city on the 12:23 o'clock train on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Tuesday on a business visit to his publishers. The Henry Bill Publishing Company. He spent several hours with C. C. Haskell, president of the company, who has been confined to his residence in Church-at some time by siekness, but is now rapidly convalescing, and was called upon there by several city officials and prominent Republicans. Mr. Blaine is looking well and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL

REFUSING TO RESTORE THE 1867 RATES. MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 16-There is a strong suspicion that the niversa report made to the House to-day by Chairman Morrison on General Grosvener's resolution to restore the wool tariff of 1867 was written in Connecticut. It bears our marks which seem to be plainly the work of a New-England free trader. Whether this suspicion he just or not it is self-evident that the report is simply an attempt to defend the free wool paragraph of the Tariff bill. It will be likely to attract some attention as one of the most tilegical and inaccurate documents that ever emanated from a Ways and Means Committee of the House. The statement prepared and submitted by Major McKinley in reply to ie report is a masterly argument which completely re futes the statements and demolishes what the majority of the committee styles an argument

The majority report says in part: "Protection to woolgrowers is perhaps the solitary benefit which can be offered to farmers under the protective system, as the protection given to wheat, corn, vegetables and provisions of every kind, including cattle, is obviously more pretence and sham. Wool is the only article which farmers recognize as coming from abroad in competition with them to any material extent. If, therefore, it could be shown that a duty on foreign wool would benefit the farmer, the committee would not hesitate to recommend he continuance of such a duty."

A long statement of figures from the statistical abstract of 1832 and other authorities, is introduced at this point to support the statement that the result of abstract of 1882 and other authorities, is introduced at this point to support the statement that the result of Imposition of the tariff of 1867 enacted in decidence to the claimere of the weel growers of the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illimois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Medigan was a folinix off one-half of the product in those eight States. From this showing the committee argued that the wool growers were not benefited in the price of their product; that the more wool was nonnually "protected" the worse was the condition of the grower; that American wool had always risen in price when the hone manufacturer had been permitted to obtain foreign wool duty free or meatly, that no amount of protection of the wool manufacturer suffices to compensate for the difficulties under which he labors, by reason of the tax on materials, or that both the wool grower and the manufacturer have prospered more inder a system of low duties on manufactures, and none at all on wool than they have under the opposite system. The assertion is made that "not one-fifth of the wool growers of the country are really concerned in the proceedings of their assumed representative, and the committee is confident that many of the most intelligent wool growers, including some of those who produce the largest quantity of wool, are not in sympathy with the demand for a high tariff on wool. . The tariff of 1867 leasened the production and lowered the price at the same time. It caused, according to one statement of an eminent statistician, more than 4,000,000 sheep to be slaughtered without being replaced, and according to be same time. It caused, according to one statement of an eminent statistician, more than 4,000,000 sheep to be slaughtered without being replaced, and according to another of his stationents, the simplifier of theory with anythment and experience to he duty upon the timported wool is proved by teatmony derived from both archangent and experience to he

number, must have been hearer eight minions than lost infinitions. In conclusion the committee submits: "That the duty upon the imported wool is proved by testimony derived from both argument and experience to be injurious to all classes and beneficial to none. It drives from our markets many kinds of wool not raised here but Indispensable to the successful manufacturer of woollen goods. It gives the European manufacturer the exclusive use of these wools and therefore, a monopoely of goods made of them and consequently of the markets of the world. It conflues American manufacturers to a restricted choice of materials and so to the production of a insited class of goods with which the home market is periodically glutted.

is periodically ginted.

"It makes it impossible for our manufacturers to export woolen goods and by confining them to the home market leads to runous fluctuations in prices resulting in a frequent closing of mills and their sales at disastrous sacrifices.

in a frequent closing of mills and their sales at disastrous sacrifices.

"It cripples the only customers of our wool-growers so seriously that the migract for wool is perioaccally in an unhealthy condition.

"It prevents the home manufacturer from buying the foreign wools which could be used in mixture with American wools and thus lessens the demand for American wools instead of increasing it as intended.

"It gives the European manufacturer control of all foreign wools, thus causing the importation of foreign wool to come in a manufacturer form, and the more the duty has been raised the more disastrous has been the result to the American wool grower.

"It has furnished a good excuse for heaping heavy taxes upon the clothing of the people and it has taken from the wool-grower at amount for exceeding any benefit which he might have imagined he would derive from the tard, without giving him that imagined benefit.

from the tarif, without giving him that imagined benefit.

It has reduced the wages of the workingmen in the woodlen manufacture; it has reduced the woodlen manufacture by the delustive promise of a high tariff; it has greatly hindered our trade with our natural customers in South America; it has made clothing dearer in America and cheaper in Europe; it has injured all classes and helped none.

"The committee, therefore, recommend that the resolution lee of the table, but that the prayer of the textile workers in Philadelphia should be granted—that the duty on wood should be repealed and the duties on woodlen manufactures reduced to at least an equal extent.

Representative McKinley, of Ohle, on behalf of the

woollen manufactures reduced to at least an equal extent."

Representative McKinley, of Ohlo, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Wars and Means, submitted a report on the above-mentioned resolutions in which the minority says among other things:

"The opening statement of the majority, that wool growers and farmers are entitled to share in any advantage to be obtained from the protective system, comes with little force, and seems almost a mockery when it is remembered that the same committee has already reported a bill taking away from this class of our fellow citizens a large part of the protection now afforded them. The assertion with narity satisfy the farmers in view of the action of the committee already had.

The reports then proceeds to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the majority no doubt, that protective duties upon foreign wools are without any benefit to the farming classes. It struggles to show that a protective tariff is a great burden upon the people, a tax upon the consumer and an obstruction to the manufacturers, yet it is forced to admit that since the tariff

facturers, yet it is forced to admit that since the tarm of 1867 the price of wool has a diminished; that while the home product has been greatly improved in quality, the manufacturer has increased his spindles, and the consumer enjoyed unprecedented low prices. It seems to show that any tariff on weel is injurious to the interests of the farmer because it results in reduced prices of wool and diminished profits to the industry; and, in the same convection, turing away from the farmers and

unprecedented low prices. It seeks to show that any tariff on weel is injurious to the interests of the farmer because it results in reduced prices of wool and diminished profits to the industry; and, in the same connection, turning away from the farmers and addressing the great body of consumers, it bewalls with them the enormous burdens which the duty on imported wool compels them to bear. Turning again to the farmer, it assures him that during the period preceding 1865, when we had, practically, free trade in wool, his prices were higher for his product and the domand greater than under the protective law, and hopefully invites him to join the ranks of free trade, that he may increase the prices of his cilp and derive greater profits on his investment. Turning asine from the farmer again, and addressing the consumer, it assures him that it is his duty to cast his fortunes with the free-traders and nelp remove the enormous tariff upon wool, which is maintained by the protective system, because it will cheaper deliching and cheaper blankets.

"In this portion of the report we find a splendid illustration of the inconsistency of the modern free-trader. It does not undertake to explain how free trader. It does not undertake to explain how free trader wool can increase the price of that product and at the same time enable the manufacturer to make cheaper goods for the consumer. We had always supposed that the coast of the material used in the manufacture of cloths had much to do with fixing the price of the linished product. They say, further, that wool sprease the price of that product and they would be not market at all. Once admit wool duty free, and sheep-thusbandry would be practically abandoned in the United States, and the foreign wool would control the American market, and would fix the price, for it would be without home competition.

"In our judgment it was right and proper for the farmers and manufacturers of this country to bring to the lawor at the best indication of the wisdom of the course pursued.

PREPARING FOR THE TARIFF VOTE.

Washington, June 16 (Special) .- No opposition will be offered to-morrow to Chairman Morrison's motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills. When the Tariff bill is reached Major Mo-Kinley will object to its consideration and the objection vill be reported to the House, which will then decide by a yea and may vote whether or not to consider the bill. hairman Morrison said to-day that he expected his motion to be defeated. The Free-Trade leaders, however, have abated none of their efforts to win over enough votes to carry their point, and they have been profuse in some cases and not niggardly with threats in others. It is expected that the following Republicans of New-York, and Strait, Nelson, White and Wakefield, erats will vote or be paired against consideration: Arnot, Bliss, Merriman, Mulier, T. J. Campbell, Dowd-Arnot, Biles, Merriman, Mulier, T. J. Campbell, Dowd-ney, Spriggs, Viele-Skalninecker and Pindar, of New-York; Pidcock, McAdoo and Green, of New-Jersey; Randall, Boyle, Ermentrout, Sowden and Curtin, of Pennsyl-vania; Findiay, of Maryland; Campbell, Foran, Lefevre, Warner, Wilkins, Seney, Elsberry and Geudes, of Onlo; Martin, of Alabama; Gay, St. Martin, Wallace and Irion, of Louisians, and Henley, of California—33 in all, The following Democrats are rearded as doubtful; Mano-ney, of New-York; Anderson and Outhwaite, of Onlo; Snyder and Gibson, West Virgiula, and Wise, of Vir-ginia. ginia.

If this estimate be correct the motion to consider will be rejected by a majority of 12 votes, even if the Speaker shall cast his vote.

NURSERYMEN IN CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The American Association of Nurserymen, Floriats and Seedsmen met in the Agricultural Department hall to-day in its eleventh annual convention. There were about 300 delegates in convention was called to order by Morman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture and president of the asso-

custion. In his address Mr. Colman said among other things: "The trees of Edenbore meanth fruits as do ours. It was a will serious be products would be no temptation to our eyes to ext. The apple, if indeed, it was an apple, which was placefully Eve, was not even a respectable crab-apple, as we now extinate fruits. The crab was in fact a great advance upon the apple of Eden."

PASSAGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BILL. THE DEBATE DRIFTS BACK TO THE WAR-AMEND-

partly to the absence of Mr. Holman and partly to the discovering cases in which applications for pensions tact of Mr. Randall, who had assumed charge of the were granted on purely political grounds, but so far he Legislative bill, that measure was finally disposed of bas not succeeded in fluding a single case. He arrived by the House to-day. In the course of the debate on the stem for special examiners for the Pension Office. Dr. matter with a bundle of papers this morning which he Gallinger, of Now-Humpshire, took occasion to refute the assertion made by Democrats that all special examiners appointed by Commissioner Dudley, when in office, were in his annual report, but under the close and rigid examiner app dated by General Dudley, who says that | was forced to admit that he had not made out a case and he is a Democrat and that, of his own personal know-that his ridiculous charge of "politics in the Pension ledge, many of the other examiners appointed Office under Republican Administrations" was based on by Dudley were Democrats also. The best reply nothing except his disordered imagination. The case that Mr. Townshend could make was that there are considered to-day was that of John H. Spurrier, assistive kinds of Democrats—men who were Democrats beaut aurgeon of the 16th Indiana Regiment. Spurrier was fore Cleveland's election and men who have become badly used up during a short campaign, as shown by the Democrats since. The debate drifted into a discussion records, failing a victim finally to chronic diarrhox and of the controverted question as to what proportion of masal catarrh, which compelled his retirement from the the soldiers in the Union Army were members of the service. He applied for a pension, and, without any Democratic party. Mr. Anderson, of Ohio, who was a solicitation on his part, Congressman Cumback, of Union soldier and a Republican for several years after Indiana, wrote to Commissioner Dudicy, under date of Union soldier and a Republican for several years after the war, but who is now a rabid Democrat, assected that there were no Republicans in the war period. Northern Democratic members of the House who occupied a safe place in the rear during the war contend that the Rebellion was put down by Democrats. One Republican remarked that there was no doubt that Democrats filled the ranks of the Confederate side.

The Democrats are still disturbed over the facts and figures submitted by Mr. Hiscack on yesterday, showing that there will probably be a deficit in the revenues pext year. Colonel Morrison made another feeble and ineffectual effort to centrovert Mr. Hiscock's statements which have evidently produced a considerable impression upon the House and Intensified the opposition to the lariff bill.

against all appropriations for the West Point Academy till such time as a change was made in the law which

Teller, and Wilson, of Iowa.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, addressed the Senate on the bill making the rate of postage on fourth-class matter 2 making the rate of postage on fourth-class matter 2 cents an ounce. The speaker proceeded to show how trade was centralizing in the large retail establishments of a few great cities to the loss and destruction of the retail houses of small towns and of the country districts throughout the Union. He showed the large retail business done through the mail by the New-York retail houses in competition with the local dealers all over the country. The city houses get the realy cash business; and the local dealers could, therefore, get hardly any except credit business. The present law relating to postage on merchandles was thus a most effective instrumentality for centralizing. Figures showed that a package carried over 200 miles by mail, at the present rates, brought a loss to the Government; at the same tions it tends to destroy the business of the local dealers. package carried over 200 miles by mall, at the presentates, brought a loss to the Government; at the same time it tended to destroy the business of the local dealers all over the country. Mr. Wilson road a letter from the postumeter at New-York, stating that the bill to increase the rate on merchandise was for the benefit of the postal service.

HEARING ON THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Washington, June 16 .- Professor Babcock. of the Boston Board of Health and a chemist, was the first person to address the members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the large audience [assembled in the committee room, on the subject of oleo-ma rgarine this morning. He said that there were thousands of persons in Boston, who buy butterine k nowing perfectly well what it was. It was marked butterine, sold for butterine, and the price paid was the price of butterine. The same statement applied to decomar-garine. It was of course true that many boarding touse and restaurant keepers place it on the tables as butter and also in some cases it was sold as butter. He thought it unfair to compel manufacturers to color the

habit. A substitute for any food article must look like the article it took the place of. George H. Webster, of the firm of Armour & Company George H. Webster, of the firm of Armour & Company of Chicago, said his firm manufactured large quantities of oleo oils, oleomargarine, neutral oil and butterine. About two-thirds of all of the oleo oil manufactured by them was shipped abroad to be there manufactured and the other third was manufactured in this country. He thought the discovery of oleomargarine had increased the value of each head of cattle \$3. The manufacture of butterine increased the value of each hog slaughtered about 12½ cents or about \$600,000 for the number shaughtered in Chicago during the past year. His firm usually sold their products labelled "creamery butterine" or "darfy butterine" if customers so desired but would refuse to label it "darry butter" or "creamery butter."

PAN-ELECTRIC COMMITTEE REPORT.

Washington, June 16 (Special) .- Chairman Boyle of the Pan-Electric Investigating Committee has prepa red the first draft of a report which he expects all the Democratic members of the committee to sign. He read this document to Messrs, Oates and Hale of the committee to-day and listened to their suggestions. The document is a long one. He has found the task of exculpation difficult as well as tedious and he is conscious of the fact that it will tax his ability to the utmost to write a document which will satisfy any considmost to write a document which will satisfy any considerable number of people. Democrats or Republicans, who are active partisans, that the acts of Gariand and his Pan-Electric associates or the official actions of Goode and Lamar were not biameworthy and suspicious. Mr. Ranney has prepared the draft of a report reviewing the testimony and presenting certain conclusions, and this document meets the approval of the Republican members of the committee. It is expected that both drafts will be submitted to the committee for its action early next week.

UNJUST TREATMENT OF WESTERN SETTLERS. WASHINGTON, June 16 (Special) .- In the debate in the Senate to-day on the amendments to the House bill to repeal the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land Laws. "General" Sparks came in for a generous but well deserved share of sharp criticism on account of his unjust treatment of settlers on the public & domain. Mr. Plumb declared that the wholesale charges of "frand" against the settlers are untrue, and are based to a great extent upon trifling and technical violations of regulations of the General Land Office which involve no moral turpitude and spring from no dishonest intenmoral turpitude and spring from no dishonest intention. It was true that frauds had been committed, but it was not true that all or any large proportion of the men who have opened up and settled the Western States and Territories have been guilty of fraud upon the Government. Mr. Plumb said that he acquired a nomestead in Kausas some thirty years ago under the Free-emption hav and he presented that some keepeyed and leather-lunged agent of the Land Office at the present day might be able to find that he had neglected to observe or had been guilty of a technical violation of some regulation and so was guilty of "fraud."

The Senate proposes to provide that desert lands may be sold in large bodies at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, previded that the purchasers shall expend at least \$1 per acre per year for purposes of irrigation. it was not true that all or any large proportion of the

MR. VILAS AS A CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER. WASHINGTON, June 16 (Special).-Although such protection as the Civil Service law affords, they are required to pass an examination at the time of appointment and once each month thereafter until the end of six-months, when, if they fall below 90 in a possible 100, they are discharged. When the Democrats came into power the cierks belonging to this branch of the service became uneasy on account of their uncertain tenure and some of the most efficient men among them sought and obtained other employment. Mr. Vilas began to fear that so many of the best men would resign as to impair the efficiency of the service and he issued an order stating that clerks who performed their duties faithfully and efficiently would not be disturbed. He seems to have forgotten that order, for he has dismissed a clerk who passed his examination at 100. The clerk, against whom no enarges are known to have been preferred, applied to the General superintendant of the Railway Mail service to ascertain why he had been dismissed and was told that he would have to go to the Postmaster-deneral for that information.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The annual comnencements of the Washington Normal and High schools were held lountly to-day in Albaugh's Grand Opera House. The graduating classes numbered thirty young women in the Normal School and 125 young women and fifty-four young men in the High School. President Cleveland delivered the diplomas. He received a hearty welcome of applause as he entered

the theatre. After distributing the diplomas; he remained a short time on the platform.

COMMISSIONER BLACK IN A CORNER. PAULING AGAIN TO PROVE HIS CHARGES AGAINST EX-COMMISSIONER DUDLEY.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (Special) .- Pension Commissioner Black's frantic attempts to prove that party considerations entered into the question of grantby pensions with his predecessor have placed him in an WASHINGTON, June 16 (Special). - Owing fansacking the files of his bureau with the object of discovering cases in which applications for pensions publicans. Dr. Gailinger read a letter from a special | cross-examination of Senator Harrison, General Black

effect to controvert Mr. Hissock's statements which have evidently produced a considerable impression upon the House and intensified the opposition to the Tariff init.

An amendment was offered and adopted which provides that three of the tweive agents appointed by the Bureau of Labor shall be women. These agents are to receive \$14.90 each per year. The waves of chargements which have been \$15 per month were raised to \$20 per month with a provision that they shall each receive a leave of absence of thirty days in each year.

It is impossible to tell in what shape the amendments leave the bill, so far as the total amount of the appropriation is concerned, but it is believed that a slight reduction in the amount recommended by the committee has been effected. One tiem of reduction amounting to \$150,000 is in the appropriation for the pay of store keepers, gaugers and other subordinate officers in the Internal Revenue service.

SENATE DOINGS IN BRIEF.

MR. WILSON, OF IOWA, OBJECIS TO THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE IN NEW-YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Schate to-day discussed the House bill providing for the repeal of the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Dosert Land Acts.

The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Logan and passed by the Senate, as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriation bill was thee taken up. On the passage of the bill Mr. Plumb called for the yeas and mays. He said that he would yote against all appropriations for the West Point Academy till such time as a change was made in the law which which applications of the West Point Academy till such time as a change was made in the law which in the appropriations for the West Point Academy till such time as a change was made in the law which in the appropriations for the best Point Academy till such time as a change was made in the law which in the appropriations for the West Point Academy till such times as a change was made in the law which till such times as a change was made in the law which till such times as a chang

REJECTIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, June 16 .- The Senate has re-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 16, 1886. THE BRAZILIAN PRINCE.—The Brazilian Prince and the naval officers who are with him male a trip to Mount Vernon to-day accompanied by Commander McCalla and Chief Clerk Brown, of the State Department.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The accounting officers of the Treasury are winding up the business and paying the expenses of the Ontro A Labama Claims. When these accounts are settled, payment of the judgments of the court will begin. The pre-rata to be paid will be about 36 cents to the dollar. They will begin to issue drafts about July 1.

LAND GRANT SUIT. -The Secretary of the Interior has Land Grant Surf.—The Secretary of the Interior has recommended that suit be brought by the Attorney-General to cancel the patents issued to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the even sections in Allen Country, Kansas, lying in the indemnity limits of that road where overlapped by the granted limits of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road, and for the even sections in the common indemnity limits of the two roads. The decision proceeds solely on the interpretation of the Public Land laws, leaving all questions of innoceut purchasers to be determined by the Department of Justice or by the courts.

LEMPARTS AND EXPORTS.—The Statistical Bureau of the

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Statistical Bureau of the Treasery Department has prepared tables showing that there was an increase of \$37.295, 408 in the value of imports during the nine months ended March 31, 1886, as compared with the value of imports during the corresponding period of the preceding year; the value of domestic exports during the nine months ended March 31, 1886, shows a talking off of \$74,662,085 as compared with the value of exports during the corresponding period of last year. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. - The Statistical Bureau of the

THE JUNE MEETING OF BEDFORD FARMERS. The Bedford Farmers' Ctub met yesterday stead, Bedford House, near Katonah. The June meeting is always the most important one of the year, and more than seventy-five of the Bedford farmers were on hand to enjoy Mr. and Mrs. John Jay's hospitality. George Reaves, and Daniel F. Appleton, two of the New-York farmers, Benjamin H. Field and the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, the grandson of Alexander Hamilton, were also present. Heury E. Pellew, the president of the Bedford Club, took the chair while the minutes were read and then Club, took the chair while the minutes were read and then gave an interesting paper on "The Value to the Country of the Agricultural Department of the Government."
The distribution of seeds, as carded on at present by Senators and Representatives, was sharply criticised and the necessity of taking the department out of the hands of politicians insisted upon. A series of resolutions was offered by John Jay, and after some debate unanimously adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee to correspond with the New York Farmers and other agricultural associations, and to take other steps to secure a harmonious movement throughout the country for a more efficient organization and management of the Department of Agriculture. John Jay, James Wood, George B. Robinson, Henry E. Pellew and William R. Strong were appointed members of this correspondence committee. George B. Robinson's paper on "The Establishment of a Creamery in this Section" was omitted.

"The Establishment of a Creamery in this Section "was omitted.

After all the speech making was over a luncheon was serred by Anderson, the New-York exterer. Out on the smoothly cut lawn, in the shade of the old trees, two long tables were placed, on which were piled specimens of the gigantic strawberries, early potatoes and rare roses grown by members of the club. Some white French strawberries from Mr. Jay's hothouse were the most striking exhibit. Among the Bodford farmers present were ex-Collector William H. Robertson, R. P. Lounsberry, the Rev. Lea Luquer, the Kev. Jease G. Hoyt, an authority on poultry; Dr. Harrison Teller and William R. Strong.

CARING FOR THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN The Board of Education met yesterday. The Superintendent's report was read. Thirty-four schools and 505 classes have been examined. Hester A. Roberts was appointed principal of Primary School No. 23,

tion was appointed to investigate the bad samitary continuo or Primary School No. 7, in One-hundred-and-tenth-st.

A committee which has been investigating the outbreak of typhus sever in the Deborah Nursery, in East Broadway, and the consequent exposure of school children in the Second School District to the disease, was discharged from further consideration of the matter. The committee condemns the authorities for their neglect to Inform the principals of the various schools in the district of the existence of the disease among their pupils. At a meeting of the trustees of the College of the City of New York, held before the Board meeting, the resignations of Trustees George A. Jones and G. W. Debevolse were accepted.

WHY THE "BOODLE" ALDERMEN TREMBLED. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the case of John Martin, charged with murder, Assistant District-Attorney Fellows had no witnesses present and asked for an adjournment. Justice Barrett said he ould set the case down for June 21. "But your Honor," protested Colonel Fellows, " is aware that that is Monday and we have far more important matters on hand for that day than a trivial murder case." The trial was set for a later day. This gave the impression that a "boolie" Alderman would be called to the bar next Monday. The Alderman of 1884 heard of this and trembled. They breathed easier, however, on learning that the Carl sahm matter would probably come up them. The Court adjourned until Tuesday after all.

BIDS FOR THE ART MUSEUM ADDITION.

EIDS FOR THE ART MUSEUM ADDITION.

The Park Commissioners yesterday opened the bids for the construction of the addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. An appropriation of \$125,000 mas been made for the work, and the foundation of the structure has already been finished. There were seven bids for the mason work varying only a few thousand dollars from each other. The lowest was that of Cox & Co., \$206,700. Peat & McCoy's, the lowest bid for the iron work, was \$95,000; John Regan, plumbing, \$1,285; J. H. Brady, carpenter work, \$41,700; total, \$345,685. It was thought that the bida would not much exceed \$300,000, and in view of the excess the commissioners said that it would probably be necessary to modify the plans and readvertise.

A letter from General Schoffeld said that he had been instructed by the Secretary of War to withdraw the United States battery doing duty at the tomo of General Grant, Riverside Park, on June 30. The guard has been stationed there nearly a year.

FRAUDULENT TOWNSHIP WARRANTS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16 (Special).—More fradulent township warrants issued to E. B. Poliard have just

turned up, a demand having been made upon a trusted in Jackson County by an attorney representing the holders for their payment. The bonds bears indorse-ment of Pollard, who, when last heard from, was is New-Zealand.

TRYING TO POISON HIS EMPLOYER'S FAMILY. John Krysman, a farm laborer employed by George P. Porbyl, who fives in the suburbs of Paterson. N. J., was yes terday arrested and arraigned before Recorder Greaver, of that city, on the charge of attempting to poston his complement of the catter family, besides Mr. Botbyl's horse, with Paris, green, it happeared that Krysman has placed Paris green in a kettle of water indended for the use of the family, and begans to the control of the control of the family, and begans in the control of the family, and begans the family of the

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. Cash wheat seemed to be pressed for sals yeaterday, and prices fell 123 I cent, but exporters were free buyers, taking 200,000 bushels. The speculations in options was discouraged as far as possible by reports of excellenterop prospects and the open selling of large that prices for wheat must go much lower. The early dealings resulted in a yielding of \$2.214 cont, but enbacquently there was a sharp raily, yet the close was of \$2.25 cent from Tucsday's final figures. The quotations were: June, \$212. July, \$3; Angust, \$34; September, \$4; October, \$5. November, \$614; December, \$614, ents. Cash corn was 'g cent bigher, but the export definant was practically nothing. The only strength really shown in the speculative dealings was in July options, which rose is cent and enied by higher at 44% cents. The whole market closed weak and seem down at 45% for August and 45% cents for september. Oats were duil and \$4.25 cent easier for cash. The option dropped \$5 for June and July at 33, and 44 cent for August at 324 cents. There was no feature in the lard speculation, and the option market yielded a shade to the americal figures: July, \$6.27; August, \$6.38; September, \$6.48; October, \$6.56, and November and December, \$6.50.

The grain receipts at New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston were for yesterday; Wheat, 57.315 bushels; corn, \$7.00, bushels; data, \$7.267 bushels; corn, \$7.000 barrels. At Chicayo, \$8. Louis and Miwanken the receipts were: Wheat, 76,267 bushels; corn, \$7.000 bushels; four, \$2.537 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. that prices for wheat must go much lower. The early

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 16 (Special) .- Wheat was down to 72% cents for July this morning within thirty minutes of the opening. This is the lowest price reached yet. Somebody has been steadily buying land to tember until there is now not less than 150,000 tierces centralized in four big commission houses. Crosby & Co., Jore Stever, E. W. Bailey & Co. and George Stewart have been doing the buying. The opinion is that the operations are either for Plankinton, or for Cudaby and operations are either for Piankinton, or for Cuttahy and Piankinton jointly. Cash lard has been left alone and tals has made the spread preetty wide, and made it look sometimes as if the buyers were paying a heavy premium, but by their neglect of cash lact they have made the market weak and have been able to buy more at lower prices than if the cash lard had been builted up. At 1 p. m. the close was 7-by cents for July, 72 cents for cash. The 2:30 n. m. close was: July wheat, 7-25 ard cents; July pork, 88 65; July lard, \$6 10; July rith, \$5 42 b. Putson July wheat, 724 cents; calls on July wheat, 734 cents.

Considering the active dealings in the railroad stock department of the Consolidated Exchange, the record of nearly 5,000,000 barrels in oil ceruffests would allow one-haif the appointments to Army vacancles to be made from civil life. He believed that, in the
exclusiveness created in the Army, there was zetting up
an aristocratic and unrepublican institution which would
return some day to plague us. The vote resulted—yeas
42. nays 4. The nays were Messrs, Chace, Plumb,
Teller, and Wilson, of Iowa.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, addressed the Senate on the bill

WASHINGTON, June 16,—The Senate has Tefected the nominations of John C. Shields, of Michigan,
to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and
Abraham Rose to be postmaster at Vinton, Iowa. Among
the persons confirmed have been A. P. Swineford, of
Michigan, Governor of Alaska; Joseph C. Hendrix, postmaster at Brooklyn; and N. G. Fosnay, postmaster at
Peckskill, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, June 16,—The Senate has Tethan a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%, a reaction to 67% cents followed
than a conflict of speculative opinion, for while the early
figures toucned 66%. business is an excellent one. Yet prices showed no more

Transit Certificates opened at 67% and closed at 66%; highest, 67%; lowest, 661g clearances, 1,982,000 bar Oil Ciry, Penn., June 16-Crude Oil-National Transit Certificates opened at 67% and closed at 67; highest 67%; lowest 66%; sales 1,677,000 barcels; clearances, 2,501,000 barcels; charters, 73,800 barcels; shipments 75,043 barcels; runs, 89,390 barcels;

STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, June 16. - Flour weak: Western Superios 63 10 5 53 35 extra \$3 50 @ 53 65 Patent Sormy Wheats, \$5 0 1 2

122,000 bash. Corn. 131,000 bash. Oats. 50,000 bash. Shimmits — Flour. 45,000 bbash. Wheat 10,000 bbash. Corn. 100,000 bbash. Corn. 100,000 bbash. Corn. Chicago. June. 18.—Phour weak and unchanged; Choice Winter Wheat. 84 25,484 45; Spring Wheat. 84 50,483 75. Minnesota Esseva. 84 25,484 75. Parolit. 84 45,484 75. Low Grades. 81 75,487 75. Bre Plour. 83 93,485 50 10 a bbis. Wheat weaker: sales ranged June. 71,471 4c. Coloniz at 71,485. No. 2 Spring. 71,4371 4c. Coloniz at 34,565. Coloniz at 35,565. Alguest. Spring 27,465. August. 25,565. Barrier.—No. 2 Spring. Coloniz at 25,565. August. 88 67,568 77,5

busins Corn. 177,000 onen.: Oate. 15,000 onen.: stra. 1,300 onen.: Barroy 5,000.
DETROIT. June 15.—Wheat steady: Na. 1 White. 80 by. cachand June. Cash Michigan Hed. 70 cc.: Na. 2 Red. 77 bc.: Cash and June. Cash Michigan Hed. 70 cc.: Na. 2 Red. 77 bc.: Cash and June. Inly, 75 cc. august. 77 cc. No. 3 Red. 77 bc.: Cash and June. Inly, 75 cc. august. 77 cc. No. 3 Red. 77 bc.: Recepts. 5,700 bush. Corn. No. 2 30 bc.: No. 2 White. May 34 bc.: Recepts. 4,800 bush. Oats.—No. 2,30 bc.: No. 2 White. 34 bc.: Recepts. 4,800 bush.
Michigan August. 74 bc. Corn dull, No. 2, 34 bc.: Oats.—No. 7, 35 cc. August. 74 bc. Corn dull, No. 2, 34 bc.: Oats.—No. 7, 35 cc. August. 74 bc. Corn dull, No. 2, 34 bc.: Oats.—No. 7, 35 cc. Recepts.—Primer Steam. Cash of June. 86 bc. July, 85 72 Lara.—Primer Steam. Cash of June. 86 bc. July, 85 72 Lara.—Primer Steam. Cash of June. 86 bc. July, 86 02 bc. dutter Choice Crosmerr. 14 delse. Dairy, 11 delse. Cheese.—Seat. Cream. 7 delse. Egras.—Fresh. 19 delby. Recepts.—From. 12,500 bbis. Wheat. 28,000 bush. Earley. 575 ougs. Smoments.—Foor. 200 bbis. Wheat. 28,000 bush. Earley. 575 ougs. Smoments.—Foor. 200 bbis. Wheat. Scotlember. 75 cc.
Minnearous Minn. June 16.—Wheat demoralized: No. 1 Hard Cash. 72 bc.; June, 72 bc.: July, 73 bc.: August. 74 bc.: September. 75 c.
Proma June 10.—Corn Steady and quiet; High Mixed. 31

September, 75c.

PROBLA June 16, Core steady and quiet; High Mixed, 31 251 9c., No. 2 Mixed, 350 360 9c. Now Rejected, 250 25 9c. No. 2 Mixed, 350 360 9c. No. 2 Mixed, 250 25 9c. Rev. No. 2 2 250 6c. White eye Salos at \$1.10, Receipts Corn, 12,000 push.; Oata, 36,000 push.; Oata, 36,000 bush.; Rev. 2, 200 bush.; Loud bush.

PRILADELPHIA June 16, Stear, There are a second particular to the priladelphia.

Rye. No. 2 622666. Whistey-Salos at \$1 10. Receipts-corn. 12,000 bush. Oate 34,000 bush. Rye. 2,000 bush. Shimments-corn. 5,000 bush. Cyd. 2,000 bush. Rye. 2,000 bush. Prill. 2000 bush. Prill.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

CHARLESTON, June 16. - Turpentine quiet at 23c. BAVANNAM. June 16. - Turpentine uris at 23c. Wilmington, June 16. - Purpentine uris at 23c.